

Delivery Hospital Policies and Procedures to Prevent Perinatal Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Transmission

At time of admission for delivery:

- Review the maternal hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) test result from the current pregnancy for every pregnant woman.
- Record these maternal HBsAg test results on both labor and delivery record and on infant's delivery summary sheet.
- Perform HBsAg testing **STAT** on women who:
 - Do not have a documented HBsAg test result for this pregnancy, or
 - Tested HBsAg-negative prenatally and are at risk for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection during pregnancy (e.g., an immigrant from an endemic area, more than one sex partner in the previous 6 months, evaluated or treated for a sexually transmitted disease, a partner of or a recent or current injection-drug user, a household or sexual contact of a HBsAg-positive person, incarcerated, hemodialysis patient), or
 - Had clinical hepatitis since previous testing.

After delivery:

HBsAg-positive mothers and their infants:

- Administer single-antigen hepatitis B (hepB) vaccine and hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) to all infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers within 12 hours after birth, and record date and time of administration of HBIG and hepB vaccine in infant's medical record.
- Submit a completed [Hepatitis B Perinatal Case Report-Infant/Contact Form](#) to the Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program.
- Provide information regarding hepatitis B to HBsAg-positive mothers, including:
 - Advice that they may breastfeed their infants upon delivery;
 - Modes of HBV transmission;
 - Need for vaccination of their susceptible household, sexual, and needle-sharing contacts;
 - Need for substance abuse treatment, if appropriate; and
 - Need for medical management and possible treatment for chronic HBV.

Mothers with unknown HBsAg status and their infants:

- Administer single-antigen hepB vaccine within 12 hours of birth, and record date and time of administration in the infant's medical record.
- Alert infant's pediatric health-care provider if an infant is discharged before the mother's HBsAg test result is available. If the mother is determined to be HBsAg-positive, HBIG should be administered to the infant as soon as possible, but no later than age 7 days.

All mothers and their infants:

- Administer a dose of single-antigen hepB vaccine to all infants weighing at least 2000 grams.
- Ensure that all mothers have been tested for HBsAg prenatally or at the time of admission for delivery and document test results.
- Record date and status of maternal HBsAg test results on *Newborn Screening (NBS) Card*.
- Record the administration date of the birth dose of hepB vaccine and/or HBIG on the *Electronic Birth Certificate (EBC) Hospital Worksheet*.
- Provide infant's immunization record to mother and remind her to take it to the infant's first pediatric health-care provider visit.